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esting studies on this subject, Borgeaud's *Rise of the Democratic Spirit in England and America*. One notes also rather less than might be expected of that sturdy nonconformist John Lilburne, however much one may agree that "on the whole I . . . am glad he is in the history of England, but think he was an ass." On the contrary we must be grateful for the long and interesting account of Scottish thought and action in this period, which to those of us inclined to consider England too exclusively, will prove the most valuable and suggestive part of the book.

Ireland under the Stuarts and during the Interregnum. In two volumes. By RICHARD BAGWELL, M.A. Volume I., 1603-1642. Volume II., 1642-1660. (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1909. Pp. xv, 370; xii, 388.)

IN 1885 appeared the first two volumes of Mr. Bagwell's *Ireland under the Tudors*, which was completed by the publication of the third volume in 1890. The present work begins with the accession of James I. and ends with the Restoration. Within two years a historian of England has written that "there is no general history of Ireland in the seventeenth century adequate at once in scale and research." So far as the period thus far covered by Mr. Bagwell is concerned, that reproach has been wiped out. If, as we hope, he is able to complete his work through the Stuart period as he plans, it will be removed altogether. Since he began his investigations into the history of Ireland a large proportion of the material used in these volumes has found its way into print. The *Calendars of State Papers, Ireland*, has been completed down to and including 1669. Grosart's edition of the *Lismore Papers*, and Mrs. Townshend's *Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork*, Miss Hickson's *Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*, chiefly consisting of the depositions and documents relating to the rebellion of 1641, together with books like Lord Fitzmaurice's life of Sir William Petty, and the valuable contributions of writers like the late Mr. Falkner, have done much to provide material for such a study. In addition to these Mr. Bagwell has, of course, consulted the mass of material previously printed, and much still remaining in manuscript. It is peculiarly unfortunate in such a work as this that he, like Professor Gardiner, has been denied access to the Strafford Papers in Lord Fitzwilliam's hands. They would perhaps have added something to his admirable account of that statesman's activities in Ireland. His bibliography, one observes also, does not note the work of Continental scholars in his field, like that of Bonn, who in his *Englische Kolonisation in Irland* has contributed a good deal to the understanding of the subject. Nor has he regarded much the wider aspects of the case, the corresponding movement in America, or the detailed course of English affairs save as they directly concerned specific Irishmen or Irish events. He has stuck very close to his text.

Even the appearance of Colonel Jones and his troops in Ireland comes upon one with an element of surprise no doubt akin to the effect produced on the men of his time. In one direction, and that unconnected with the narrative, the present volumes may be open to criticism. That is in the scarcity of maps. To most readers, even to most scholars, the geography of Ireland in the seventeenth century is as vague as that of America to many Englishmen in the twentieth, and more maps would have been very welcome. With such an immense mass of names it may have seemed impossible to include them all in the index, though this would have added to the value of the book. And though the omission of the older divisions, Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught, may, in a sense, be defensible, their inclusion in the index would have been logical and useful. Among minor matters one may observe that Mr. Corbett notes in his life of Monk certain details of that general's operations in Ireland which, especially a letter from the Longleat MSS. (pp. 24-25), throw some light on that period, particularly on the affairs at Portnahinch and Kilrush, and the operations in Kildare and Queens County in 1642. Similarly the work and character of Sir Richard Grenville might have been illuminated by certain notes in his biography which has recently appeared. Doubtless many such additions might be and will be adduced. Yet the sum of them will not materially affect the value of such a work as this. All the adjectives which greeted the appearance of Mr. Bagwell's earlier volumes, judicial, impartial, dispassionate, restrained, may well be repeated here. For as a result of his long and patient investigation we have the first adequate account of a peculiarly vexed and important period, careful, scholarly, accurate. Comparison with other books in the same field is practically impossible for there are none such. Miss Hickson's useful book confines itself to a narrower range and, even so, is rather documentary than narrative. Father D'Alton's interesting volumes cover a far larger field and devote relatively much less space to the period here covered. Almost all other books are more or less controversial. Mr. Bagwell's work is in sharp contrast to this. His style is sober and restrained. Controversy is sedulously avoided, and even on the most vexed points he contents himself almost invariably with stating the facts and evidence. In the most controverted period, that of the Rebellion, he confirms Miss Hickson's work and conclusions. At times his narrative is direct even to baldness. "Neill Gary had warned O'Dogherty not to fight, but he neglected this advice and was killed by Irish soldiers who wanted his land. His head was sent to Dublin and stuck up on a spike over the new gate" (I. 56-57). Coote "never went to bed during a campaign, but kept himself ready for any alarm and lost his life in a sally from Trim during a night attack, at the head of seventeen men, the place being beset by thousands" (II. 332). This is not the manner of Froude. Indeed one might at times be glad of more generalization and, especially in the extraordinary confusion of the wars, a more pronounced guidance. Mr. Bagwell has

that most important asset of a historian, knowledge, not merely of facts, dates, places and events, but of the men in his period, which adds incalculably to the value and interest of his work. The light thrown on the character of the viceroys and their activities is thus very great, and the motives of the great number of participants in the struggle are developed generally by simple statement of their own words and deeds. In short, Mr. Bagwell has not merely produced the best history of Ireland during this period, but the only one in its class. And he has laid a heavy debt of gratitude on reader and scholar alike for a contribution of the highest value in a field at once one of the most difficult and important in modern history.

W. C. ABBOTT.

Sir George Mackenzie, King's Advocate, of Rosehaugh: his Life and Times, 1636(?)–1691. By ANDREW LANG. (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1909. Pp. xii, 347.)

SOME seven years ago Mr. Francis Watt published in his *Terrors of the Law* a brilliant, vivid portrait of "the Bluidy Advocate Mackenzie". That little sketch, not mentioned, it happens, by the present author, placed the king's prosecutor abominated of the Covenanters in a more favorable light than he is commonly regarded. Mr. Lang now offers us an exhaustive study of his life and times which is an apology, though a qualified one, not only for the man but for the government which he represented. The author's thesis is that "in the education of Scotland the Restoration was a bitter but necessary movement"; that, granted Charles's agents were cruel and unscrupulous, they succeeded in breaking down the intolerable claims of the extreme Presbyterians, a task which gentler means and more worthy men would never have accomplished. Mackenzie, however, while with them, was in many respects not of them. He was "a scholar, 'the flower of the wits of Scotland', an erudite and eloquent pleader, a writer who touched on many themes,—morals, religion, heraldry, history, jurisprudence,—the author of perhaps the first novel written on Scottish soil", he was "a thoroughly modern man, one of ourselves set in society and political environment unlike ours, and perverted by his surroundings", and "the times brought to the surface of his nature elements which, in a more settled age, would have laid dormant and unsuspected by himself." He was the servant of his master and "he adopted . . . the policy of repression, when . . . the policy of concession was surrounded by insuperable difficulties." His career is traced in chronological detail in connection with the events of the period and some space is devoted to his writings.

Mr. Lang shows his usual minute and varied learning, and brightens the gloomy and stormy sketches over which he passes with occasional flashes of wit. New light is thrown on old problems; for instance, new